

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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Charlotte, (N. C.) September 23, 1836.

[NO. 312.]

T. J. HORTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agents.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER, 1836.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday, 6 15 50	For September, 1836.
2 Saturday, 6 3 50	1st 11 50
3 Sunday, 6 3 50	2nd 3 50
4 Monday, 6 4 50	3rd 11 50
5 Tuesday, 6 5 50	4th 3 50
6 Wednesday, 6 6 50	5th 11 50
7 Thursday, 6 7 50	6th 3 50
8 Friday, 6 8 50	7th 11 50
9 Saturday, 6 9 50	8th 3 50
10 Sunday, 6 10 50	9th 11 50
11 Monday, 6 11 50	10th 3 50
12 Tuesday, 6 12 50	11th 11 50
13 Wednesday, 6 13 50	12th 3 50
14 Thursday, 6 14 50	13th 11 50
15 Friday, 6 15 50	14th 3 50
16 Saturday, 6 16 50	15th 11 50
17 Sunday, 6 17 50	16th 3 50
18 Monday, 6 18 50	17th 11 50
19 Tuesday, 6 19 50	18th 3 50
20 Wednesday, 6 20 50	19th 11 50
21 Thursday, 6 21 50	20th 3 50
22 Friday, 6 22 50	21st 11 50
23 Saturday, 6 23 50	22nd 3 50
24 Sunday, 6 24 50	23rd 11 50
25 Monday, 6 25 50	24th 3 50
26 Tuesday, 6 26 50	25th 11 50
27 Wednesday, 6 27 50	26th 3 50
28 Thursday, 6 28 50	27th 11 50
29 Friday, 6 29 50	28th 3 50
30 Saturday, 6 30 50	29th 11 50
31 Sunday, 6 31 50	30th 3 50

The Presbytery of Concord

Will hold its semi-annual sessions at Raleigh Church, Mecklenburg county, commencing on the 2d Wednesday, (the 19th day) of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M. SAM'L WILLIAMSON, Sited Clerk.

P. S. The Editors in Salisbury and Rutherford are requested to publish the above notice in their papers.

Attend to this before too late.

THE Mail for the North will be closed at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the South at 1 P. M. H. B. WILLIAMS.

THE NEXT SESSION

OF the Southern Female Institute will commence on Monday the 2d of October ensuing. The terms will be as before established: no deduction made for absence, except when conditioned by sickness.

The Juvenile Department For Boys under ten years of age will also be continued.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH.

Charlotte, Sept. 13, 1836.

B. N. C. WORRICK,

—BARBER—

TAKES this method of informing the Gentlemen of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Poladure Brickell, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various mysteries. He assures the public that he will keep as decent a Shop as has been kept in Charlotte heretofore, and he flatters himself that his work shall be done in a style and taste that shall merit another call.

Should any Gentlemen wish their wig, cravat or patch repaired, they can have them neatly done; and if the Ladies have any hair they wish worked up, it can be done in the newest and latest style, and should they have Frizzots that they wish boiled and baked over, they can also be done in the first style.

Having travelled in several of the Northern Cities for the purpose of acquiring a complete knowledge of his business, he earnestly solicits a trial, and if in all cases his work is not done in better style and more to suit the physiognomy than has ever been in this place, then he will agree to deny the pole.

All Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Surgeon's Instruments can be put in good order. Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1836.

Overseer Wanted.

WANTED, a young man that can come well recommended, to take charge of some working hands in the State of Mississippi. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Apply immediately.

W. B. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1836.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday of the Superior Court, (1st instant,) a sorrel and black HORSE, four years old, 15 hands high, with a long light mane and tail—the mane worn off by the collar, a small white stripe on his nose, hind feet white. Any information about said horse, if left at the Printing Office, or sent to Ingram's P. O. will be thankfully received. JOHN OSBOURN.

Sept. 14, 1836.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, in Charlotte, while attending the Superior Court, on Thursday night last, a bay HORSE, with black mane and tail, 15 hands high, 6 years old last spring—four of his colts teeth he has never shed, and he has on the root of his tail a horn about half the size of a hen's egg, with both hind feet white, the right hind leg about half white, and a blue in his face, with saddle, bridle, and halter. Any person taking up said horse and thief, or the horse alone will be liberally rewarded. Any information will be thankfully received if left at Capt. James R. Noddy's tavern in Charlotte.

MATTHEW WALLACE (R. R.)

Sept. 14, 1836.

Don't be astonished when you see

THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

FOR SALE.

I AM now determined to sell my possession in Charlotte before the 1st of December next, (if I can) and I am further determined to give the best bargain ever given in property of the same value. The stand is sufficiently known, and I think it unnecessary to speak of the patronage as it also is well known. Every thing is in good repair. Information for particulars given promptly, if requested. I will give a first rate trade in the fullest sense of the word, viz: in price, terms, &c. Try me if you are not satisfied about it, but you must be in good earnest when you either write or talk to me upon the subject—Jokes will be inadmissible. Should I fail in selling, depend upon it I will do my best to get all the custom I can—and charge every body too.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, September, 1836.

Valuable TOWN Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 28th instant, his Dwelling House and Lot, situated three doors south of the Jail, on Main-street, on which is all the necessary out-buildings, suitable for a family. On the lot is a good spring. Also a large building suitable for a Shop of most any description of business, particularly for Cabinet or Carriage Making.

—ALSO—

On the same day, will be sold his Household and Kitchen Furniture, One Milk Cow and Calf, One Horse and a small wagon.

—ALSO—

His Turning Lathe and Shop Tools, the most of which are very valuable.

—ALSO—

A quantity of seasoned Lumber, consisting of Pine, Poplar, Maple, and Walnut, with a lot of the best Mahogany that could be procured in N. York, and well assorted.

—ALSO—

A quantity of new Furniture, consisting of Secretaries, Bookcases, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and numerous other articles, among which is a very fine set of Mahogany Dining Tables.

Considering the situation of the House, together with the desirableness of the stand for business, he is warranted in saying that those who wish to make good purchases, had better call either before (for an opportunity offers he will sell at private sale,) or on the day of sale, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

GEORGE H. NICHOLS.

Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1836.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle immediately.

G. H. N.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 sets of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen; and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

JOS. P. FRITCHARD

July 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday night last, was supposed to be taken from my stable in Charlotte, a gray MARE, near five feet high, and about eight years old, pretty good looking, and in good working order, newly shod before (and if I recollect right) barefooted or nearly so behind. Any person giving me information of the said beast, so that I can get her again, shall be compensated for their trouble.

THOMAS P. LIGON.

Charlotte, Aug. 29, 1836.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, while attending Court in Charlotte, on the 29th inst., a sorrel STALLION, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, long mane and tail, with a short fore-top, blazed face and white hind legs. Any person taking up said horse, or giving me information where I can get him shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN STEVENSON.

President's Retirement, Aug. 31, 1836.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

Martin Van Buren opposed to

Universal Suffrage.

Proceedings of the New York Convention

—Proof positive and undeniable.

We extract the following from a volume, entitled "Report of the Proceeding and Debates of the Convention of 1821, assembled for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State of New York, containing all official documents relating to the subject." The authority of this work will not be disputed by any one.

In page 134, we find the following:

"Mr. N. Sanford, from the committee appointed to consider the right of suffrage, and the qualifications of persons to be elected, reported that the committee having considered the subject referred to them, recommended the following amendment to the constitution:

1. Every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State, six months next preceding any election, and shall within one year preceding the election, have paid any tax assessed upon him, or shall within one year preceding the election, have been assessed to work on a public road, and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or shall have paid an equivalent in money therefor, according to law, or shall within one year preceding the election have been enrolled in the militia of this State, and shall have served therein according to law, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the town or ward in which he shall reside, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, Members of the Assembly and all other officers, who are or may be elected by the people."

ON THE QUALIFICATIONS TO VOTE.

Gen. Root observed, that he thought the report of the committee was in some respects objectionable. There was danger of extending the right of suffrage too far. There was danger of extending to negroes; or in the polite language of the day, to colored people. It was in his opinion inexpedient to admit strolling voters. With a view to prevent it, and to compel those to contribute to the support of the government, in which they claim to participate, and whose protection they receive, he would now move to strike out all that part of the first section of the report which follow the word "years," and to insert in lieu thereof an amendment, the principle of which he had previously suggested.

The amendment was thereupon read, as follows:

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been one year an inhabitant of this State, and for six months a resident in the town, county, or district where he may offer his vote, and shall have been, for the year next preceding, assessed, and shall have actually paid a tax, either to the State, county, or on the highways; or, being armed and equipped according to law, shall have performed within that year, military duty in the militia of this State; and the sons of such citizens, being between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall be entitled to vote in the town where they may then actually reside, for any elective officer in this State. But no person shall be allowed to vote, who would not, if an able bodied man, and within the proper age prescribed by the laws of the United States, be liable to the performance of militia duty; unless exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State, on account of some public trust, or particular business, deemed by the legislative authority, to be specially beneficial to the United States, or this State, or unless he shall have paid, within the year next preceding his offering his vote, a fair equivalent in money, for his personal services and equipments; to be determined by the legislature, according to the estimated expense in time and equipments, of an ordinary able bodied and efficient militia man; Provided, That this prohibition shall not extend to any person above the age required by law for the performance of militia duty, who would have been liable to perform the same, or to pay an equivalent therefore, before arriving to that age.

In page 375, we read as follows:—

Gen. Tallmadge moved to strike out, "or on the highways."

Col. Young spoke in favor of this clause, against striking out.

Gen. Tallmadge was in favor of striking out, and of confining the qualification of votes to such as do military duty and PAY TAXES.

Col. Young replied, and was opposed to strike out.

Mr. VAN BUREN supported the motion for striking out. The PEOPLE WERE NOT PREPARED FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Gen. Root replied, that if the clause was stricken out, it would disfranchise a numerous class who ought to vote.

Col. Young remarked that the very men whom we now propose to disfranchise voted for the members of the Convention; and would they vote for a constitution, which excluded them from the right of suffrage?

Mr. Nelson spoke against the clause. If it passed, all the preceding qualifications

were unnecessary, as this was so wide as to embrace all—if granted UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Russell was against striking it out. It would disfranchise many who ought to vote. He recollected a revolutionary soldier in his town, who was at the siege of Quebec, and another was at the storming of Stoney Point, and neither would have a vote, if this motion prevailed.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the Convention adjourned.

In page 276, we have the following proceedings:—

"THURSDAY, Sept. 27, 1821.

Gen. Tallmadge withdrew his motion of yesterday to strike out the words "on the highways," and offered the following substitute:—"Or shall for six months next and immediately preceding the election, have rented a tenement therein of the yearly value of five dollars, and shall have been rated and paid a highway tax, either by labor or commutation."

Gen. Tallmadge explained, at some length, his views in making the motion he had yesterday submitted, to the committee. He took occasion to say that he was opposed to universal suffrage.

Gen. Root said the amendment of the gentleman from Dutchess was providing for the disfranchisement of a numerous class of citizens. The renting of tenements had become odious to the people, and led to many frauds.

Mr. VAN BUREN felt himself called on to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Delaware. He observed that it was evident, and indeed some gentlemen did not seem disposed to disguise it, that the amendment proposed by the honorable gentleman from Delaware, contemplated nothing short of universal suffrage. Mr. V. B. did not believe that there were twenty members of that committee, who, were the barefaced question of universal suffrage put to them, would vote in its favor; and he was very sure that its adoption was not expected, and would not meet the views of their constituents!!

Mr. V. B. then replied to a statement made yesterday by his honorable and venerable friend from Erie, (Mr. Russell, in relation to the exclusion of soldiers who had fought at Quebec and Stony Point, under the banners of Montgomery and Wayne. And he felt the necessity of doing this, because such cases, urged by such gentlemen as his honorable friend, were calculated to make a deep and lasting impression. But although a regard for them did honor to that gentleman, yet it was the duty of the Convention to guard against the admission of those impressions which sympathy in individual cases may excite. It was always dangerous to legislate upon the impulse of individual cases, where the law about to be enacted is to have a general operation.

With reference to the case of our soldiers, the people of this State and country had certainly redeemed themselves from the imputation that republics are ungrateful. With an honorable liberality, they had bestowed the military lands upon them; and to gladden the evening of their days, had provided them with pensions. Few of these patriots were now living; and of that few, the number was yearly diminishing. In fifteen years, the grave will cover all those who now survived. Was it not then unwise to hazard a wholesome restrictive provision, lest in its operation it might affect these few individuals for a very short time? He would add no more. His duty would not permit him to say less.

One word on the main question before the committee. We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage. There was but one step beyond. And are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We were cheapening this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man in the extension of her rational liberty; but he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon every one, black or white, who would be kind enough to condescend to accept it!!!

The discussion of the merits of this question was continued, up to page 282, when—

Gen. Tallmadge withdrew his motion, and substituted a motion to strike out "or on the highways."

The question on striking out was then taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:—Ayes 68—Noes 43.

Mr. VAN BUREN voting with the ayes, to prevent "working on the highways," from being a qualification for a voter.

The motion was afterwards reconsidered, and laid on the table—and the Convention took up an amendment, offered by Mr. Wheeler, (in page 276) as a substitute for all that part of Gen. Root's amendment, after the word "county," in the 4th line. [See Root's amendment as above.]

Mr. Wheeler's amendment is as follows:—"And also every other male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been three years an inhabitant of this State, and for one year a resident in the town or city where he may offer his vote, (paupers and persons under guardianship

excepted.) Provided, that persons in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall not be considered as having obtained such residence, by being stationed in any garrison, barracks, or military place in this State."

Here a debate ensued—and we read in page 284, as follows:

Mr. VAN BUREN occupied the floor for some time in expressing his sentiments decidedly against the amendment, and AGAINST UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

We are harrassing every thing by going to such lengths in the amendments—the people would never sanction them.

Mr. Tompkins supported the amendment and thought too much alarm had been created by the bug bear, universal suffrage—Taxation as connected with representation, meant liability to taxation. How was it when no taxes were imposed in this State? Was there no representation? The property qualification had always been an odious feature in the constitution; and as it would bear away with it a vast proportion of the perjuries, slanders, &c. that had often disgraced our elections, he hoped it would be abolished.

Gen. Root supported the amendment. Much stress had been laid on taxation in the course of the debate. There might be a time when no State tax would be necessary. Such a state of things had existed, and it had been predicted would again exist when the grand canal was finished. Would gentlemen have no voters in such halcyon days?

Mr. Radcliff was for universal suffrage. Public sentiment called for it. Authorities cited from foreign writers, and precedents drawn from foreign governments, were wholly irrelevant—the people of this country, above all others were intelligent and virtuous—he was not afraid of them.

Mr. Rufus King said if any gentleman had supposed him to be in favor of universal suffrage, as their language would seem to imply, they had grossly misapprehended his sentiments. In his view, such an extent of the elective privilege would be in the highest degree dangerous—no government, ancient or modern, could endure it.

The question on Mr. Wheeler's amendment was then taken by ayes and noes, (see page 287,) and decided in the negative—ayes 63, noes 55:

Rufus King, MARTIN VAN BUREN, Eliza Williams, and the other federalists, generally voting in the negative. (See page 287.)

An Editor in Mobile complains, and we think justly too, of the general high prices of all the necessities and luxuries of life—among which he names the following articles viz:

Peaches, 15 for 1 00
Potatoes (Irish) per 100, 1 00
Do do "bushel, 4 50
Turkeys, per pair, 12 00
Milk, per gallon, 1 00

Meat, he observes, is very high, but does not give the price; but fresh beef, we understand, is from 18 to 25 cents per lb.

These prices we think enormous, particularly in a country so famed, and justly too, for its productions as this—where, with proper attention, all the necessities of life could be produced with less labor and more abundant, than perhaps any other country on the continent. Yet, we can inform our friend of the "Advertiser," that the people of Mobile are not the only ones that are laboring under the same difficulty—as the following prices in this place, will show:

Corn, per bushel, 52 00
Fodder, per 100 lbs, 2 00
Flour, per barrel, 15 00
Bacon, per cwt, 18 00
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl, 18 00
Pork, mess, 35 00
Sugar, per cwt, 17 00
Coffee, 20 00

We name these as the leading articles, but every thing else, in the provision line, is generally in the same proportion.—Greensboro Sentinel.

T. B. King, Esq. of Georgia is now at the North where he has succeeded in forming a company with a capital of \$2,000,000 for the construction of a rail road from Brunswick (some distance south of Darien) in Georgia to the Apalachicola river in Florida. A letter published in the States Right Sentinel of August, referring to this project, says, "It will produce a revolution in the trade of the country, and make the coast of Georgia the depot for a large portion of the trade of the Mississippi."

"It will bring N. York and N. Orleans within six days of each other."

Antidote against mice.—Mr. Mackdonald, of Scalps, in the Hebrides, having some time ago suffered considerably by mice, put at the bottom, near the centre, and the top of each of his stacks of grain, as they were raised, three or four stalks of wild mint, with the leaves on, gathered near a brook in a neighboring field, and never after had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese, and articles kept in store, and often injured by mice; and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the articles to be preserved.

From the National Gazette.

Van Buren's Letter.

Lord Erskine's advice to clients who were in danger of committing themselves in answer to a fishing question, was to knock the interrogator down. We do not perceive that any other method is left for Mr. Van Buren. He is barely out of the hands of the Anti-Slaveryists (in regard to whom indeed he followed Lord Erskine's counsel) when he is again compelled to reply to a series of inquiries from the Hon. Sherrod Williams, of Kentucky—inquiries, to be sure, of rather an ancient date (they having been propounded so early as the 7th of April last) but which the respondent has only within a few days found it proper or convenient to answer.

The points about which the querist from Kentucky feels an interest in knowing Mr. Van Buren's opinions, are stated in the following order:

"1st. Will you (if elected President of the United States) sign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each State according to the federal population of each, for internal improvements, education, and to such other objects as the legislatures of the several States may see fit to apply the same?"

"2d. Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each State according to the federal population of each, for the purposes above specified?"

"3d. Will you sign and approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry?"

"4th. Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform sound currency to the people of the United States,) a bill (with proper modifications and restrictions) chartering a bank of the United States?"

"5th. What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the journals the records and proceedings of a previous session?"

The Vice President's reply occupies six closely printed columns of the Albany Argus of the 16th inst. and is pervaded by that implicit devotion to the principles and practice of Gen. Jackson, which his adherents, whatever else he may yield, will never permit him to gainsay. He boldly and roundly adopts the opinions of the "great inflexible," content to swear only at the dictation of his oracle. Thus in the course of his reply to the first question, the two dignitaries, like twin vases on the same tower, are seen to rear round together: together they favored the idea of distribution—the wind was then westerly—together their minds were subject to a change of opinion—it was due north, (Senator Wright can tell whence it blew)—together they assented to the Deposit Bill—in a stiff gale with variable winds—and, in the full, together they participate in the apprehensions so extensively entertained and so freely expressed as to its effects:

"Apprehending danger to the Union from the course of federal legislation upon the subject of internal improvements, and fearing that it could not otherwise be arrested, I was inclined, at the commencement of President Jackson's administration, to favor the idea of a distribution annually among the States of the surplus revenue, and an amendment of the constitution conferring on Congress authority to make

President Jackson, entertaining similar apprehensions, submitted suggestions to this effect to the consideration of Congress. They met with approbation in some quarters, but were denounced in others, with extraordinary severity, as encouraging a policy particularly unjust and ruinous to a portion of the Union, and subversive of the principles upon which it was founded. Time and circumstances have worked changes of opinion on the subject, from which my own mind has not been exempted."

"The President, assuming, as he was bound by a proper respect for the institutions of the country to it, that good faith would be kept in the dealings which it authorized between the federal and state governments, gave his assent to the measure. I would have given to the bill a similar direction, if it had become my duty to decide on the question of its passage or rejection. It now remains for Public opinion, to the efficacy of which we all have so much reason to look with confidence and hope, to determine the character of the ultimate results to be expected from it. That the subject is of the first importance, all must admit; and I participate fully in the apprehensions so extensively entertained and so freely expressed as to its effects."

This is certainly highly satisfactory, definite and conclusive, because it evinces that, upon this important subject, at least, the policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration will be equally consistent with that which we have witnessed during General Jackson's.

The opinions of the Vice-President on the next two points are equally independent and original, and equally fortunate in their entire coincidence with those of the President. We must again use of his own words. Such an entire consistency of sentiment between two great minds is one of the most remarkable accidents of the time.

"The disposition of the public lands proposed by the bill to which President Jackson refused his assent, was, in my opinion, highly objectionable.

Mr. I therefore approved of its rejection by him at the time, and all my subsequent reflection has confirmed me in that opinion."

So much for the public lands; now for the improvement of rivers:

"I am not aware that there is any question in reference to the subject of Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, upon which my opinions have not been fully expressed, in a letter written by me in October, 1833, when a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to the Seneca Springs committee of North Carolina, and in a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to Mr. Garland of Mechanicsburg, in 1835, in which he was authorized to speak my sentiments in the matter. These documents have been frequently and extensively published. Upon referring to them, you will find that from the first action of President Jackson upon this particular portion of his official duties, which happened while I was a member of his cabinet, until the time when these letters were written, there has been cooperation in action and a general correspondence in opinion between him and myself upon the whole subject. In the views expressed by him upon the particular question to which your enquiry extends, in his annual message to Congress in December, 1834, I fully concur."

"President Jackson has no where given us his views as to the particular provisions of the Federal Constitution, by which he conceives expenditures of this character to be authorized."

Mr. Van Buren is, therefore, entirely without authority for this principle on which he intends to act, but he has a rule—the diagram is there, though he lacks the demonstration:

"That the rule he [the President] adopted for the regulation of his conduct in the matter, is free from objection, is not contended. I am, however, satisfied that it has been productive of much good, and will until a more satisfactory one is suggested, give it my support."

In regard to the Bank, however, he is more fortunate. He has husbanded his means wisely, and uses three columns of the Argus to great advantage. He gives here no credit to the President, nor need he. We know the amiable old topics at sight. The Hon. Sherrod Williams is not the man we take him for, if he requires quotation marks for a single sentence of all the long exposition. They are familiar faces, every one of them, which have stared at us in vetoes, messages, and manifestoes for these six years past. They are all redolent of the cabinets, upper and lower.

To the remaining question no general answer is vouchsafed, but as an opportunity was offered once more to introduce the merits and injuries of the President, Mr. Van Buren thus volunteers his views upon Mr. Benton's resolutions:

"You will, I am sure, be satisfied upon further consideration, that there are but few questions of a political character less connected with the duties of the office of President of the United States, or that might not with equal propriety be put by an elector to a candidate for that station, than this. With the journals of neither house of Congress can be properly have any thing to do. But, as your question has doubtless been induced by the pendency of Col. Benton's Resolutions to expunge from the journals of the Senate certain other resolutions, touching the official conduct of President Jackson, I prefer to say, that I regard the passage of Col. Benton's Resolutions to be an act of justice to a faithful and greatly injured public servant, not only constitutional in itself, but imperiously demanded by a proper respect for the well known will of the people."

Mr. Van Buren's letter is, seriously speaking, an exemplification, as rich and full as his opponents could wish, of the means by which he proposes to attain power through a constant deference to General Jackson's opinions. Like the parasite in the play, he is ready to push his devotion to any nauseous extreme to gain his end. "I do honor even the very flea of your ladyship's dog," is but a shade more servile than his constant political sycophancy. We do not intend to say that the extracts we have made are not diluted by the mass of verbiage by which they are surrounded, but every thing may be referred in this letter, as in his whole system of tactics as a candidate, to one leading motive which at all hazards of repetition he will enforce. All is Caesar's, even if he ride over law and constitution "up to the very throats of the Senate."

EXTRACT from a Speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, by the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for the relief of the representatives of J. C. Harrison, deceased, March 2, 1831:

"One of the securities is Gen. Wm. H. Harrison—and who is Gen. Harrison?—The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of "his fortune, life and sacred honor," to secure the liberties of his country.

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison, I need not speak—the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interest, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been the more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general Officer—he was perhaps offender in action than any one of them and never sustained a defeat."

JEFFERSON AND HARRISON.

It has been denied by some of the Jacksonians that William Henry Harrison received office from Thomas Jefferson. Speakers and hearers on that subject are referred to the first volume of the Executive Journal of the United States Senate, page 441, where they will find it thus written: "I nominate William Henry Harrison to be Governor of the Indiana Territory, from the 13th day of May next, when his present commission as Governor will expire." Again—

"I nominate William Henry Harrison of Indiana to be a commissioner to enter into any treaty, or treaties which may be necessary, with any Indian tribes, north-west of the Ohio, and within the territory of the

United States, on the subject of the boundary of lands."

TH. JEFFERSON.

The message containing these nominations was transmitted to the Senate of the United States on the 3d day of February, 1803—read on the 4th, and on the 8th taken up for consideration, when the two nominations of William Henry Harrison, above recited, received the unanimous sanction of that honorable body.

More can be given—A. S. Ads.

From the New York Express.

THE WHIG VICTORIES.

To lament to attest should now be the cry of the Whigs. Our banner is floating triumphantly in Kentucky. North Carolina is retaken. Indiana has routed the office holders in a greater than San Jacinto victory. The enemy is trembling in every nook and corner of our broad-spread land, and if we push onward as we are going, we but improve our victories, we will drive the adversary, from every State in the Union. What is Van Buren sure of, tell us if you can, but the domain of Gov. Hill? In Maine even, that has been set down as one of his States, the day is to be contested, and he the result as it may, it will show this one fact, that the Lieutenant of "the hero of New Orleans," is not the hero himself.

Shame, shame, we have always cried out upon those who faded up their arms, and fell down in despair. North Carolina, that the Albany Argus not a week ago set down as one of Van Buren's strongest States, now cries "shame," and Indiana and Kentucky roll back the cry from across the Alleghenies in a voice of thunder. The fact is, Van Buren cannot get the vote of a single State holding State. He would not even stand a chance in Virginia, if our party were united to a man upon a single candidate. Col. Johnson, the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, has already been dropped as a barren too heavy for a Virginian's back. The South, the whole South, not only dislike, but despise Van Buren. They contain the Northern man who will trouble as he has done for their votes. True, he receives an apparent support, but it is not support for him; it is the support of his popular friends whom he has ejected into his ranks. But even Spaight in North Carolina has been dragged down by his name. Newland, his member of Congress, has been routed by an overwhelming vote. Van Buren is not Jackson, it is now clearly seen. The rough old soldier is not the petit maître of the courtly saloon. The man who has risked his life in many a war, is not the man who has managed the cabal at Albany, and corrupted the political character of this whole country.

We ask you, gentlemen office holders, now to tell us what you expect. Where are you sure of a State, unless it be New Hampshire and Maine? Not week ago you claimed North Carolina, as you now claim Pennsylvania and Ohio, and as you have been disappointed there, so you will be disappointed here. The whole South will disappoint you, because the South will not support such a Northern man. Ohio will disappoint you, because Harrison's name is as strong there as Jackson's was in 1838. Illinois even, you cannot get, if Harrison is there brought into the field. Pennsylvania you pretend to be sure of, though you tremble at the very sound of the name, and you keep up your pretensions in spite of Ritten's success, in spite of the mighty popularity of Harrison, who is uniting the people as Jackson did when Adams was in the field,—in spite of the war in your own camp, and in spite of defections visible all over the State.

But admit Van Buren's triumph, if you please. How long do you expect to sustain such a man in the Presidential chair? The road of the Adamses he will be made to walk over in a single year. Going by promises as he does, what has he to promise with all his offices filled? Who will submit to his delays as hundreds of office seekers have to his chief? What character, what popularity can he bring to the White house, where no man can stay but a single term, unless he carry there with him a powerful and a glorious name. Certain indeed it is, that if Mr. Van Buren could be elected, he could not sustain himself a single term.

The signs of the times are ominous indeed for the office holders. The finger of their destiny is pointed, at them in every election that happens. True, our victories are not all as brilliant as that which Wellington won over the great general in kingdoms on the rolling field of Waterloo. We ask for no such victories as that. We seek only to know that the tide is turned. Waterloo is not yet approached. Martin Van Buren, the great political gamester of the day, has cunningly played his cards, and by hook or by crook, has been successful to the present time, but in the November elections he will find his Waterloo. His sun is setting. His day is nearly over. The people are tired of him and his tricks.

The Evening Post of yesterday is right in supposing that these Whig victories will arouse us to arms. Even if they had not come in to cheer and to gladden our hearts we were daily witnessing enough at home to animate us. We see that Martin Van Buren has no favor with that mighty multitude of the Loco Focos, whose honest but exaggerated notions of reform are far better than the corrupt and corrupting system at Albany. We know that with the honorable and high minded, the intelligent and the good, there can be no affection for a candidate whose whole life has been that of the pettiest intrigue, who never got above the grovelling pathway of the lowest politician, who never dared one great measure, or scored one step higher than to disgracefully proclaim his own dishonesty, in these memorable words:—"It is almost known to EVERY SERVANT such a CHIEF."

Awake, then, we cry—we wish we could speak with a trumpet tongue—AWAKE! Victory is within our grasp, and it but awaits our coming. Let us organize and act. Let us make the Regency tremble in its very citadel at Albany. Let us bring the mighty catapulta of public opinion to batter down its walls. Merchants—why sleep ye? Is it to pay the interest of ten and twenty and thirty per cent to the usurers at Albany? Is it to keep the currency deranged, and the money market severely pressed as it is? Elect Martin Van Buren, who has relief is to come, what change, what hope? Mechanics, Farmers? An oligarchy at Albany now demands your help. Gen. Jackson laid the field, and a courier has made himself his post, and this courier will be Jackson's heir at law in the Presidency. What have you to gain in such an ignoble victory, even if you helped to win it, and it could be won. To arms, to arms, then—we repeat the cry. Let there be no more doubt, no more hesitancy, no more of these shameful cries of despair.

Singular Thought.—The Philadelphia Saturday News says, that the architect of one of the prisons in that city, was lately told by a prisoner that he did not know his business, or he would not have built the cells for solitary confinement square, for said he, there is something to break the monotony—there is a corner upon which I can fix my eye, it is an object. Had you made them round, I should have gone crazy in a week.

REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL.

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

The Republican citizens of New-Hamilton county, as a mark of the respect and esteem they entertain for the personal character of their distinguished friend and fellow citizen, Gen. Dudley, and at the same time, to celebrate the triumph of pure republican principles, as indicated by his recent election, by the suffrages of the people of the State, to the most honorable and highest office in their gift, tendered the following invitation:

Whitewater, 23d August, 1836.

Sir—Your fellow-citizens, desirous alike of manifesting their high personal regard for you, and their heart-felt satisfaction at the triumph of sound principles, have determined to illustrate their feelings by a Festival on Friday next. And they solicit, through us, the pleasure of your company on the occasion.

With sentiments of great respect, we are, Sir, your friends and fellow-citizens.

A. LAKARUS. E. H. COWAN,
JAMES OWEN. E. P. HALL,
E. C. GARDNER. JOHN WALKER,
WM. HARRIS. J. A. LILLINGTON,
Committee.

GEN. DUDLEY'S REPLY.

Wilmington, 26th August, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor of receiving your kind invitation to an entertainment to be given to-day, in commemoration of my election, and the triumph of the principles we advocate. I accept the invitation, and will meet my fellow-citizens at the festive Board with great pleasure.

Allow me, gentlemen, to add, that while I believe the establishment of our principles necessary to secure and perpetuate the purity of our Republican Institutions, yet the very importance of the crisis creates a diffidence of my ability, to discharge well, the high duties with which my fellow-citizens have clothed me. I feel, however, that I shall come to their discharge, with pure intentions and assure you of my untiring co-operation with you, and best efforts to promote the public good.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

Messrs. A. Lakarus and others.

Pursuant to arrangement, a large and respectable number of the citizens of this county, with numerous invited guests from the adjoining counties, assembled at Martin's Retreat, on the 26th ult., where proper and extensive preparations had been made for the Barbecue. E. P. Hall, Esq., was called to preside, assisted by James Owen, and William Harris, Esqrs. The following toasts were drank, interspersed with frequent cheering, and the firing of cannon. The political sentiments they expressed, were received with unequivocal signs of approbation. One feeling seemed to pervade the whole assemblage. Joy for the redemption and regeneration of the political character of the State, and gratification that her ransom, and restoration to primitive and sound political principles, had been first expressed by the suffrages bestowed upon our worthy Townsman and Guest:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. George Washington.—Clear of head, and pure of heart.—The passions were but the handmaids of his understanding. "We never shall look upon his like again."

2. The President of the United States.

3. Our esteemed Townsman, and Fellow-citizen. We hail his election to the first office in our gift, not only as the token of our political soundness, but as the guarantee of our Internal Improvements.

When the cheering, which followed this toast, had subsided, Gen. Dudley rose and returned his acknowledgments for the kindness and distinction bestowed upon him by his Fellow Citizens, in a short and pertinent address. He concluded by offering the following sentiment:

The principles we advocate—the Revolution of 1776 gave them being.—That of 1836 will insure their length of days.

4. The Voice of the People.—True men respond to it—Demagogues mislead, or misinterpret it.

5. The present is but a foretaste of the coming victory—November will class Van Burens among the delusions that have had their day.

6. Judge White.—The untiring citizen—the incorruptible civilian—the honest, unswerving Patriot.

7. In politics, as in morals, "honesty (straight forward honesty) is the best policy."

8. Old North Carolina.—She has intelligence to discern her duty, and virtue to perform it.

9. The Senate of the United States.—The wisdom, patriotism, and virtue of antiquity, had no such parallel; with such guardians, State Rights are secure—the Constitution inviolable.

10. The Surplus Revenue.—Rescued by the boldness and perseverance of the Whigs, from the grasp of the usurers, and returned to the pockets of its rightful owners—the People.

11. Our Sister States.—We claim a generous rivalry of enterprise. They are before us on the course of public improvement; but we have started for the prize, and our mutual vigor, and aroused energy, secure to us the Goal.

12. The good spirit of Internal Improvement is alive within us.—The evil spirit of external influences is cast out forever.

13. The great West.—Our better half.—The honor of the present victory is here; but November will find us by her side, with republican honesty on our banner, and Hugh L. White for our Watchword.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. John Bradley. Our Friend and townsman—We rejoice in his election, as gratifying our private feelings and swelling with the public approbation, our political principles.

By Mr. Lindsey of Rockingham. The East and the West—They have made a generous compromise. Their political interests are the same; and their only rivalry should be in patriotism and enterprise.

By Major John A. Lillington. The memory of our first President George Washington; himself the choice of a Free People, he left the People free to choose his successor.

A free Country.—A man named Benton, in Barre, Vermont, placed a sick daughter under the care of a quack, named Smith, who killed her of course. The father has published an article in the Montpelier Watchman, in which he says the public are making a great noise about the quack's killing his child, but as this is a free country he had a right to choose his own physician whether his daughter was killed or cured.

The Shocked (R. L.) Herald says that a slight quake of an earthquake was felt in that town on the evening of the 10th July.

Indians from Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, SEPT. 1.—On Sunday last, two Indians were seen at Mrs. Monro's place, on the road towards Newnansville, fifteen miles from Gary's Ferry. The Indians will soon strike another blow. Where? They come when least expected. None in East Florida should now be found sleeping on their posts.

The Creek Indians are joining the ranks of the Seminoles. Mr. Solomon Warren, who returned on Monday last from Tallahassee, tells us that Middle Florida is in an alarmed state—that the Creeks are passing through in great numbers. He states that he saw four different gangs of Indians going South. In one which he saw on his way to Tallahassee, west of the Apalachee, he should judge he saw about fifty Indians. The other three companies he saw on his return, west of the Withlacoochee (not the Oothlachucky in the Indian nation, memorable for the battle fought last winter on its banks) a river emptying into the Suwannee. Mr. W. states that these Indians have not, as he heard, yet committed murders in passing through, but they steal and carry off horses, cattle, and provisions and plunder houses.

The Indian woman, and her son and daughter, who were a few weeks since taken up near Brandy Branch, brought to this place, and sent hence to Black Creek, have been carried to St. Augustine. She says her husband is a Chief, that he is rich, in horses, cattle and slaves. His name is Pacheeah, he went by water to the Seminoles, from the Creeks. She is undoubtedly a Creek.

Col. Mills, who was here a few days for the purpose of arranging the accounts of the 4th Regiment F. M. has returned to Newnanville. He describes the sufferings of the people at that place, to be almost beyond the power of human endurance. In fact the sufferings are beyond endurance, for a great portion sink under them, almost welcoming the approach of death, as a release from the burden of their miseries.

The Col. said that he should not quit the field as long as a man was left to shoulder a gun. Col. Warren and Mills have indeed been active, from the very commencement of the war.

We insert below a copy of the official report of Maj. Pierce to Col. Crane, giving an account of the battle with the Indians near Fort Drane, on the 30th ult. Major P. went on, not long since, determined (as we are informed) to have a fight—and he has had one. Judging of the different accounts we have had of the battle, and from the report itself, we think he had a splendid fight, more so than he gives himself credit for in his report. He had with him some young officers, whose names we have heard spoken highly of—among them Lieut. Herbert, who fought bravely, a superior force, not long since, at Ridgeley's Mill, till not a shot was left in his soldiers' cartridge-boxes. We understand that the Indians fired upon the force of Major Pierce from Gen. Clinch's camp-field. The Indians must have been sore pressed to leave ten dead on the field in their retreat. Notwithstanding the Major was obliged to retire, leaving the Indians to resume possession of the field, yet to route, after an hour's action, so large a force, and drive them, three to one, to their hammock refuge, required some sharp and spirited fighting.

If rumor be true, one of the Lieutenants performed a heroic act. A soldier, who subsequently died of his wounds, being first wounded in the bridle arm, could not manage his horse. The spirited animal rushed among the Indians, who gathering around, pulled the rider off, and attempted to scalp him alive. They had taken his scalp partly off, and with their knives, gashed the struggling soldier's hands and arms most sadly—when this Lieutenant, (we regret we cannot give his name,) dashed in to his rescue, beat off the butchers, and carried off alive, the half-scaled and wounded man. Such feats of heroism ought not to pass unnoticed.

We understand that the late Col. Heileman insured his life to the amount of six thousand dollars at the Baltimore Life Insurance office. It was mentioned in the Chronicle of the 21st July, that he had "left a widow and six children wholly dependent." Our information was derived from the newspaper paragraphs of the day, and we are rejoiced to find that we were mistaken—that some provision was fortunately made for them.—[Army and Navy Chronicle.

The Crops.—It is with the deepest concern that we announce the melancholy fact, that the Cotton crop in this country is nearly destroyed by the late heavy rains. We have had conversations with some of the most respectable planters in the county, on the subject; and they one and all, deplore their loss, in terms that cannot be misinterpreted. The largest plantations are inundated to the depth of three and four feet. Dr. Troop's, Mr. Wyly's, Mrs. Brailford's, Mr. Atwood's, and many others are in this condition. Such is the end of human hopes! Where now, is all the boasting we heard in the Spring of the mammoth crops that were to be made? It is with sorrow we say it, there was a "loud cry and little wool." The Corn crop is also short; in two months from this we predict there will not be a blade of fodder to be had in this quarter "for love or money." Hay will be at an enormous price next winter.—[Durien Tel. Oct. inst.

VALUABLE LANDS

For Sale on a Credit.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell on the premises, on Monday the 17th day of October next, a valuable plantation formerly owned by Edward Stitt now dec'd, lying on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of Wm. Atkinson, Burwell Clark, Jas. C. Davis and others, for benefit of partition among his heirs.

By the same authority, at the late Dwelling of Darling Bell, now dec'd, I will sell four tracts of land, owned formerly by said Darling Bell, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, viz: One tract known as the Silver-leaf tract, adjoining the lands of Geo. McCain, the big survey, George Howe and others. One called the lower tract, adjoining the lands of James Bell, David Carpenter, and others, containing about 300 acres. Also, one other tract, adjoining the lands of James Bell, James Milton and Nancy Montgomery. Also, the home tract, on which said Darling Bell resided at the time of his death, containing about 600 acres. Sold also for benefit of partition.

By the same authority, on Thursday the 20th of October, I will sell on the premises, a tract of land formerly owned by Henry Massey, now dec'd, lying on the North side of 12 Mile Creek, containing about 1200 acres, for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law of said H. Massey.

All the foregoing tracts will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bonds and approved security.

Further particulars made known on the days of sale.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. Sept. 5, 1836. Price of adv. \$5

Land for Sale on 12 months

—CREDIT—

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Monday the 20th instant, the valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Pharr now dec'd, lying on the waters of Clarke Creek, adjoining the lands of Walter S. Pharr, Caleb Irwin, Wm. N. Stinson, Mary Christenburgh, Gabriel Perrel and others, containing about 292 acres. On the premises are a good two story dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings. The same will be sold for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law, on a credit of 12 months, with interest from the date; the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. Sept. 5, 1836. Price of adv. \$2.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Charlotte, August 30th, 1836.

THE Captains commanding companies, attached to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, will parade their respective companies in the town of Concord, on the 23d of September next, equip according to law, for Review and Inspection, each private having 12 rounds of blank cartridges. The Regiment to be formed at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely. By order of JOHN BLACK, Col. Comdt. WM. W. LONG, Adj.



Attention! CAVALRY.

CAPTAINS Commanding Troops of Cavalry, belonging to the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia—You are hereby required to appear in the town of Charlotte, on Thursday the 29th instant, with all Officers and Troops under your command, armed and equipped as the law requires, for Review and Exercise. Regiment to be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. Staff officers of said Regiment are required to appear equipt, &c.

By order of WILLIAM M. GRIER, Col. Comdt. GILAS ALEXANDER, Adj. Gen. Allen is requested to attend and review. Sept. 1. W. M. GRIER, Col.

\$25 REWARD.

REWARD from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named WASHINGTON. Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complexioned, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mill. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him. GREEN HUIE. Sept. 7, 1836. 10/

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Whig—Songs of the People.

THE GATHERING.

They're coming, they're coming, in valley and glen, The noble and good, and the fearless of heart: As Freedom's stern call, to the summit again, They rush with a shout and the shout can impart. From the wild Madawaska's dark forest of pine, To the far fertile glades where the calm Wabash flows.

True sons of their fathers! The people position To shake off the chains of their tyrants and foes.

They're gathering, they're gathering, on hill side and plain,

They warm every vale and overshadow each river,

Each hamlet and dell is made vocal again; With the soul thrilling cry of "our country we love!"

The flag of the free to the breeze is unfurled, Around it they rally to guard its fair fame; And well may the foe of corruption be bold, In the glory and strength of their Harrison's name.

Where the noble Ohio in wild beauty sweeps—

Where the swift Susquehanna bears onward its waves—

And e'en where the Hudson in calm grandeur sleeps There are thousands of freemen who scorn to be slaves.

Arouse then, true hearts! to the battle once more! And the spoilers shall quail at your gallant array! Despair fades behind us—Hope's morn dawns before! It will brighten full soon to a shadowless day.

A Modern Story.

About eight and twenty years ago, a young gentleman, a merchant in an eastern city, belonging to a very respectable family, became unfortunate in business, and his creditors being very importunate, he was obliged, for personal safety, to leave the place. He finally settled down in South America, sometimes living in Buenos Ayres and at others in Montevideo and other Spanish and Portuguese cities. He left at home a young and beautiful wife, to whom he had been married a few months only, who became very soon dependent on her own exertions, or her relatives, for the support of herself and infant daughter, to whom she had given birth subsequent to the departure of her husband. His business was not very flourishing abroad, and from long absence he had become, in some measure, at least, weaned from the affections of his wife, who was pining in comparative solitude at home. His remittances, if ever he made any, became less and less frequent, and his letters, few and far between, breathed little or no consolation to her afflicted bosom. He occasionally visited this city and Philadelphia; but if she was aware of the fact at the time, she had not the strength or the financial means to bear her hither, though her love for him remained unalloyed and unabated. It was not till about 20 years after his residence in Buenos Ayres, that it was known or suspected that he was a man of family; and it was only from the circumstance that one of his townsmen met him in his boarding-house, and told him that he had recently left his wife in good health at home, the fact became known. His daughter, who of course had never seen him, frequently wrote to him in the most affectionate manner, imploring him once more to visit his family. To these supplications he paid but little heed, either making some frivolous excuse, or paying no regard at all to them. During the past spring the daughter was assured her father was in Philadelphia, and taking the advantage of a visit which a young gentleman to whom she was attached was about making to Washington, she repaired to the former city, and was quartered in the same hotel with her parent. A message was sent to his room, stating that a young lady wished an interview with him. It was granted, and in a few moments the father and daughter were clasped in each other's arms. It is sufficient to say that her eloquence and her tears subdued his heart; that he immediately repaired to his long forsaken wife, who received him with all the affectionate feelings of her nature, and they are now living in the same harmony as though he had never abandoned her.—N. Y. Star.

Punching Fire.

It is surprising that among the vast variety of discoveries which Phrenologists have made on the territory of the human skull, they have not found the organ of ignitiveness. They may depend upon it, that such an organ is there, and we shall not be amazed if we ourselves hit upon it some of these days, in our explorations through the boundless field of our own, or more modestly speaking, of some of our friends' intellects, and thereby disappoint every body and immortalize ourselves after all. According to our philosophy, felicity in making fires depends upon organization—and, therefore a man must be born with a genius for it, or remain a numskull so far as its manifestation is concerned. Any blunderer can put a good fire out, but it takes a genius to build up one.

Ladies have been remarkable, from time out of mind, for the dexterity which they often manifest in punching fires. Did you ever see a lady blushing with cold, enter the room without marching straight up to the fire place, picking up the tongs and banging away at the fore-stick? If you have seen such a thing you have seen a female prodigy. The desire of torturing their lovers is not more natural to the dear sex, than is the propensity to punch the fire. Sometimes the gratification of this innocent propensity is attended with sad discomforts. For instance—when you have by the aid of constructiveness, succeeded in building up a first rate frame work for the flames to wreath themselves about, and are just congratulating yourself on your archi-

tectural skill, in will pop your wife, or sister, or some other lovely being, and sticking up the tongs, with one fell blow will effectually level the result of your labors. The fire is knocked into a cocked snail, as our friend—would say, and sets up a smoke like a miniature Stromboli. If you are like ourselves, a man of gentle temper, and your amiability being unruined, you in turn grapple the tongs and rebuild your fire castle, by the time the flames are beginning to make a meal of it, in rushes another lady of the family, and before you can say Jack Robinson, her pretty foot twinkles, and away she kicks the whole affair into a heap of smouldering ruins. The thing is done in so graceful a manner, that for your life you can't get angry. You can resume your labor again, and so go on and on in *finissem* as the philosophers say.

A dilemma.—We reached Alstaton to breakfast. It is a quaint, small, old town at the foot of the Anstons, with many of the painted houses I have described, and wide wooden arcades in the principal streets. Here we encountered a serious difficulty; we could not make ourselves understood. Our German was by no means classical; and English, Italian and French were all Hebrew to the good people of the inn. The coachman was from the Burness valleys, and spoke habitually as pure a patois as heart could wish. But even his patois would not do, for the patois of this district would own no fellowship with that of this linguist.

In this dilemma I was thrown upon the language of nature. "It was not difficult to make the hostess understand that we wished to eat. Caffe, as good luck will have it, like 'revolution,' is a word of general use in these luxuriant times. So far all was well; 'what would we eat?' We were sufficiently hungry to eat any thing; but how was one to express 'any thing' by signs? It might be interpreted so easily into 'every thing'! In this crisis I thought me of a long neglected art, and crowded like a cock. The shrill scientific strain had hardly reached the ear of the good woman, before it was answered by such a peal of laughter as none but village lunks could raise. W—, who is an admirable mimic, ran after the convulsed party, (two or three girls who had been anxiously waiting the result,) and began successfully to cackle like a hen. He was answered by screams, that I think, must have fairly ascended to the Anstons. In due time, we had a broiled fowl, an omelette, and boiled eggs; but to the last moment none of the 'woman kind' could look at us without hearty bursts of merriment. To be sure, it was droll enough to hear hunger bursting out spontaneously in these paroxysms of natural eloquence.—Cooper's Excursions in Switzerland.

Religion.—Elegant Extract.—"He who would undermine these foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity. Let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest the crutches from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged at best; we tread it, however, lighted by the prospect of the better country to which we trust it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the Gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate. Quench not that beam, which amidst the night of this evil world, has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illuminated the darkness of suffering virtue."—Mackenzie.

To form a vigorous mind.—Let every youth early settle in his mind that if he would ever be any thing, he has got to make it himself, or in other words to rise by personal application. Let him always try his own strength, and try it effectually before he is allowed to call upon others; send him back again and again to the resources of his own mind and make him feel that there is nothing too hard for industry and perseverance to accomplish. In his early and timid flights, let him know that stronger pinions are near and ready to sustain him, but only in case of absolute necessity. When in the rugged path of science he cannot surmount, let him be helped over them, but never let him think of being led when he has the power to walk without help, nor of carrying his own to another's furnace when he can melt it in his own.

Important to Blacksmiths.—A correspondent informs us of a very useful discovery he has made in burning wood coal, and requests that we make it public. The improvement consists in the use of ground bark in the place of dirt, as a covering for the kiln. Our correspondent, who is a practical blacksmith, in communicating the result of his experiment, says—"I covered with the old bark that had been used in tanning. I used leaves from the woods before the bark, the same as I would for covering with dirt—both leaves and bark should be made thoroughly wet. The advantages of this plan are: the kiln, if well set and well covered, will burn much sooner, will never 'break out,' leave fewer brands, and consequently turn out a larger quantity of coal. The coal is heavier, more thoroughly burnt, and entirely free from dirt. So much impressed am I with the advantages of this method, that I would haul bark a distance of five miles rather than use dirt."

—Jackson Truth Teller.

Bank at This!

THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he will keep up the **ORANBUS** concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding **JUMPER** for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. First rate drivers in all cases. July 28, 1836. R. P. BOYD.

Charlotte Bakery.

THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; he will furnish

Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuits, Sugar Cake, do. Jumbles, Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts.

The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months.

Ten Rusk every evening at 5 o'clock.—

Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported.

Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given.

F. C. JOULLAIN.

Charlotte, August 3, 1836. 00y

N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

A HEAVY STOCK

OF

GROCERIES, &C.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, foot Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 24, 1836.

E. L. WINSLOW.

WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

A Splendid Line of HACKS,

FROM

Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisville, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING, JOSEPH L. MORING

April 11, 1835. 00—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

amounts to \$15 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, 87

Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3

Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 11

Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5

Fredericksburg to Washington City, 3

Steam-Boat Fare, 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.

Memory of Washington!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time either by himself or his authorized Agents, for each town as they think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received; heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages. JOSEPH MC CONNAUGHEY, Sheriff. June 17, 1836. 971f



DYSPEPSIA

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE

STOMACHIC, BY HEPATICA, formed by chemical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superseded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dimness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public.

They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic et Hepatica," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease. Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates. Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 120 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphy, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS